RECREATION PLAN
For
PARKSVILLE LAKE

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ABSTRACT

The objective of this plan is to propose alternatives for future management of the shoreline of Ocoee # 1 reservoir. Until recently very little was known about the use the shoreline of this lake was receiving.

In the summer of 1983 information was gathered by two Volunteers which helped establish use by different categories and users. The users and the type of uses have been identified so specific areas could be targeted and dealt with as separate entities. Analysis of this information led to the development of different alternatives that could be considered by managers when preparing environmental assessments or environmental impact statements in the future.

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I. OBJECTIVE OF PLAN

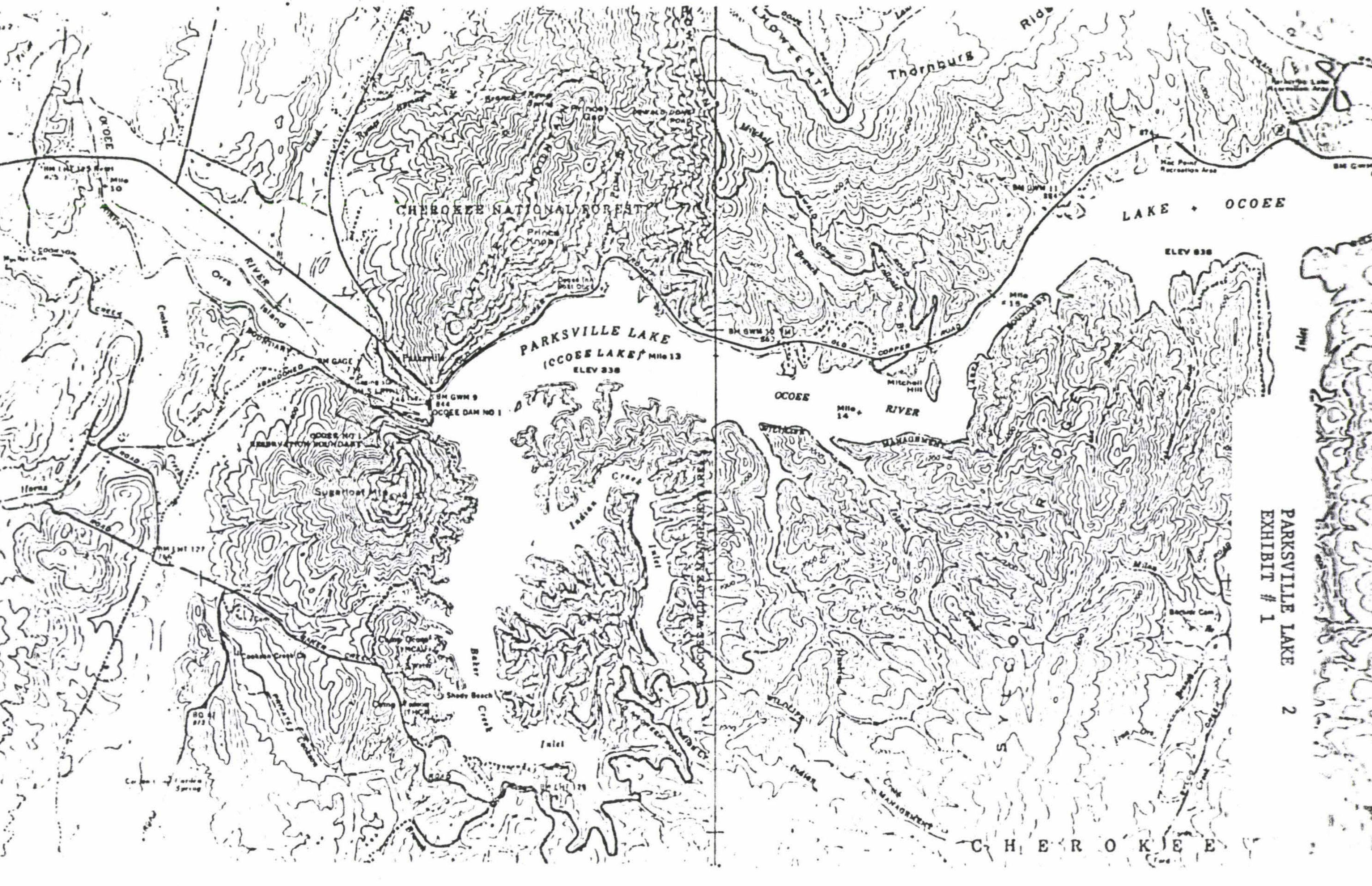
The objective of this plan is to propose alternatives to inform future managers of present uses and problems for future management of the shortline of Ocoee # 1 Reservoir. At this point, it is imperative that the distinction be made that Ocoee Reservoir and Parksville Lake are one and the same and that for purposes of this paper the reservoir will be referred to as Parksville Lake.

II. HISTORY

Parksville Lake is one of the many lakes in the chain of TVA Lakes in the south (Map on following page). It is located on the Ocoee River in Polk County, Tennessee. It is located 16 miles east of Cleveland. On the Tennessee River chain, the lake is located 12 miles from the junction of the Ocoee River and the Hiwassee River, a State Scenic River. These 12 miles of shoreline pass through generally level to rolling privately owned farmland.

Construction on this lake was started in August, 1910. Gates on the dam were closed on December 15, 1911. Normal maximum pool level encompasses an area of 1890 acres. Pool level follows the 837.65 contour line. With the pool level at the 837.65 contour, the backwater extends for a length of 7½ miles. The shoreline is 46 miles long and an island shoreline of approximately 1 miles.

PARKSVILLE LAKE
EXHIBIT # 1


CHEROKEE NATIONAL FOREST
PARKSVILLE LAKE
(OCOEE LAKE) Mile 13
ELEV 838
OCOEE DAM NO 1
Prince Knob
Thornburg
Mitchell Hill
OCOEE RIVER
Mile 14
LAKE OCOEE
ELEV 838
Mac Point Recreation Area
RIVER
Orrs Island
Sugarloaf Mtn
Indian Creek Inlet
Baker Creek Inlet
Shady Beach
OCOEE WILDLIFE MANAGEMENT AREA
C H E R O K E E

PARKSVILLE LAKE 2
EXHIBIT # 1

Parksville Lake was originally built by the Tennessee Electric Power Co., but was acquired by the TVA August 15, 1939. TVA, in turn, deeded the land surrounding the lake to the U.S. Forest Service.

Prior to transfer to the Forest Service, a number of summer recreation residences had developed around the shores of the lake, along with what is now Lake Ocoee Inn and Marina. These, along with the land, have been transferred to the Forest Service and are now administered through the Special Use Permit System. The Forest Service has one developed boat launching site and two that are undeveloped. The Forest Service also maintains and operates two developed beaches. Access to the north side of the lake is along State Highway 64. Access on the south side is very limited.

III. GENERAL USE

In 1978 the Tennessee Valley Authority estimated that there were nearly 183 000 visits on Parksville Lake. One hundred thousand (100,000) or Fifty-four percent (54%) of these visits occurred on Cherokee National Forest recreation areas bordering the reservoir. Ten percent (10%) or Nineteen thousand (19,000) of these visits occurred on the Cherokee National Forest summer home (recreation residences) special use permit areas. Lake Ocoee Inn and Marina accounted for Twenty seven thousand, four hundred (27,400) visits or Fifteen percent (15%) of the total use. Incidental use from

Polk County amounted to Twenty five thousand (25,000) visits or Thirteen and one-half percent (13.5%). Twelve thousand (12,000) or Six and one-half percent (6.5%) occurred at the two organization camps under special use permit. Use at the two developed swim sites seems to have increased within the past few years but there has been no reliable way to indicate just how much use has increased.

The States SCORP estimated that for 1980 the region in which Polk County lies would have the largest demand for swimming lakes of any of the nine regions in the State.

IV. SPECIFIC USE

Due to the topography and access, use on Parksville Lake is very restricted with little, if any, room for meaningful expansion.

Use is occurring in various places along the shoreline of the lake. It varies from swim use at a developed site to camping on an island in the lake where there are no facilities for this type of use.

It is this type of use that must be managed if meaningful outdoor experiences continue to exist along the shoreline of Parksville Lake. Until the summer of 1983 the Forest Service had done very little in managing the use along the shoreline with the exception of the Lake Ocoee Inn and Marina, the two swimming beaches, the public boat launching area, and the recreation residences.

In the early part of the summer, the District instituted a Lake Ranger program using two Volunteers. The Volunteers patrolled the shoreline of the lake at various times throughout the week and on the weekends. Their findings indicate that much of the use that the lake receives comes from people in Cleveland, Tennessee; Dalton, Georgia; and to a lesser extent, local Polk County residents. Surprisingly, a substantial number of users were from the Dalton, Georgia area. These users indicated a preference for Parksville Lake over Carter Lake in Georgia due to the more accessible dispersed camping sites along the Parksville Lake shoreline. A smaller number of users were from Chattanooga. They indicated a preference for the cleaner, clearer waters of Parksville Lake over that of Chickamauga Lake.

A smaller number of users were drawn to the lake by the Ocoee River and its opportunities for whitewater recreation. Most of this use, however, is confined to the shoreline adjacent to U.S. Highway 64.

The majority of use on Parksville Lake comes on summer weekends. The main summer season being from Memorial Day weekend to Labor Day weekend. Weekend campers start to arrive late Friday afternoon and usually leave by late Sunday afternoon.

Day use is extremely heavy on Saturday and Sunday afternoon.

The recreational opportunities on the lake are confined to camping, water-skiing, and swimming. The dispersed lakeshore sites are very popular camping spots, while the clean, clear water is popular with swimmers and water-skiiers. Most parties use the sites for a combination of these three activities.

The other segment of users are those who come only for the day to picnic, sunbathe, swim or ski. Very few people fish the lake due to the fact that its high acid content has depleted the fish population.

As indicated previously, there is a general trend toward an increase in the number of recreation visitors to the National Forest. This fact points out the need for some type of management to be instituted on Parksville Lake. A report prepared by the Lake Rangers indicate that the District's most pressing need at this time is management of the dispersed sites. Until management of the dispersed sites is addressed, future management would be an exercise in futility.

V. ANALYSIS OF THE SITUATION

A. Dispersed Sites

Based on a survey of the lake, most of the dispersed sites are located in the southwest quadrant of the lake. These sites, identified in Exhibit 2 (See following page) experience use varying from day use by boaters to overnight and weekend camping by boaters.

The only logical separation of these sites is the fact that some are accessible by roads or pulloffs from a road and the others are accessible only by boat. According to the survey done by the Lake Rangers in the summer of 1983, those sites that have road access experience the most use and generally have more problems associated with them such as soil compaction, erosion, tree damage,

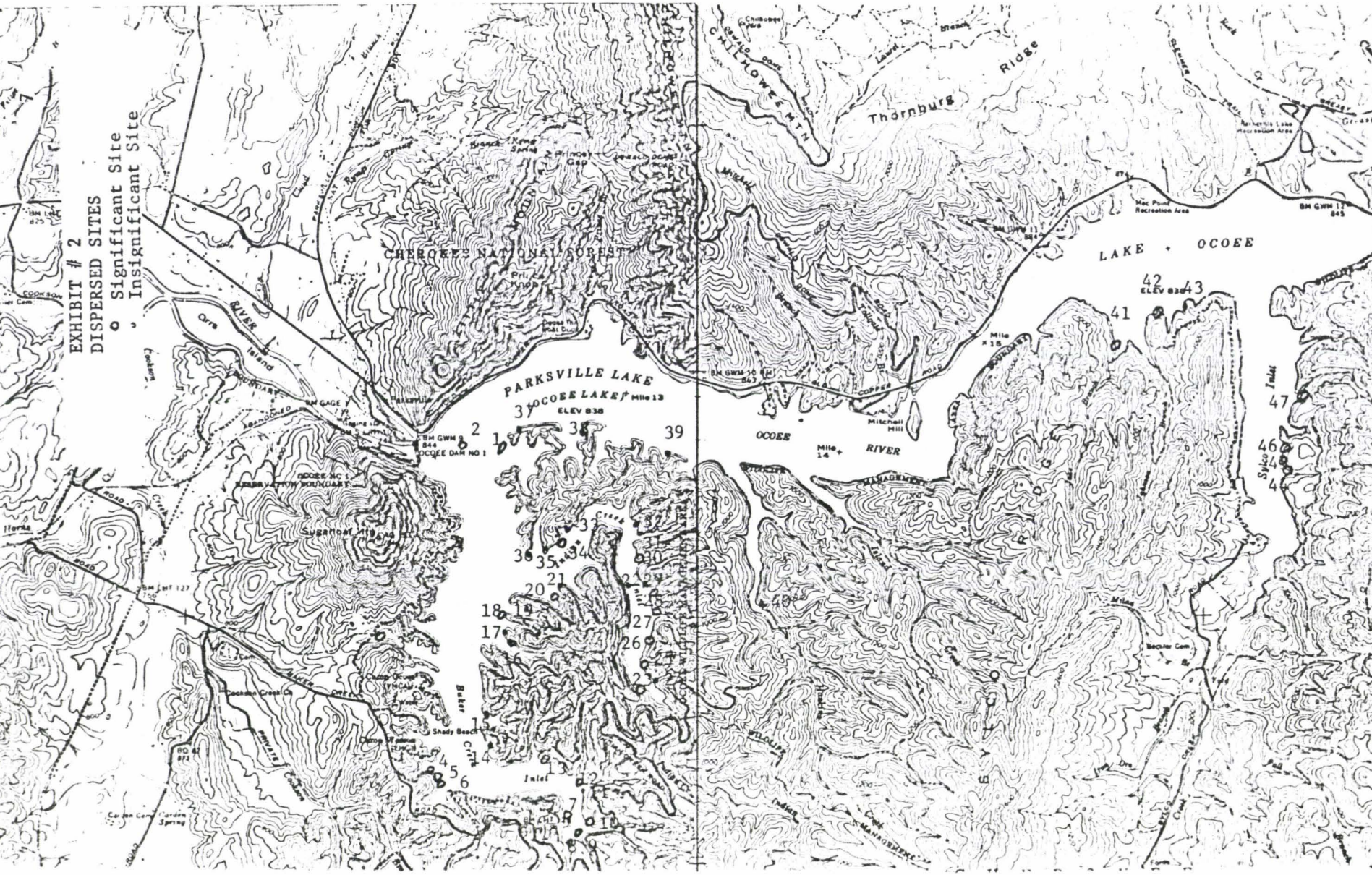


EXHIBIT # 2
DISPERSED SITES
- o Significant Site
- • Insignificant Site

loss of vegetative cover, and trash accumulation. Since these sites are also accessible by boat, restoration measures will, at least, be difficult. In the author's opinion, the only way to restore any of these areas is to eliminate use for a period of time until steps can be taken to restore the site. The fact is also realized that there will be alternatives as to which areas are closed and also as to the method of closure. These items should be addressed in an Environmental Assessment. The scope of this paper does not provide for this action since it is obvious that a number of disciplines should be involved in an undertaking of this magnitude.

Categories of Condition class and Use class are the same as those used in Dispersed Campsite Inventory and Inspection by Bailey, et al, 1981. A graphic description of the sites is as follows:

Use Class	Condition Class: Severe	Heavy	Moderate	Light
Constant	1,2,5			
Frequently	9,10,13, 16,18,20, 25,27,30,34	6	8,12,26,42 45	41
Moderate			3,4,28	
Slight	46		23	44
Infrequent				7

A more detailed description can be found in the Appendix.

B. Recreation Residences

The majority of the recreation residences are confined to the southwest quadrant of the lake. (See Exhibit # 3) Use from these cabins is for the most part confined to the summer months and it is generally weekend use.

Some cabins will be occupied for a week or two in the summer but regulations do not permit full time residency in these cabins. The owners of these cabins generate a lot of use on the lake in the form of skiing and water-sports. Their impact on the nautral resources outside their permit area is nil.

The sociological impacts, however, are quite different. Out of the sixty plus recreation residences located on Parksville Lake, none are owned by residents of Polk County. The only permanent residences that are located on the lake belong to the owners of Lake Ocoee Inn and Marina, Inc. A breakdown of the location of ownership is shown in the appendix.

When one of the recreation residences changes hands, the County is immediately notified so the new owners can be put on the tax roll. Addition of these people to the tax roll is vital since the County is on the verge of bankruptcy.

The basic policy for recreation residence use appears in Forest Service Manual 2345. Certain items of policy relating directly to permit issuance and administration are found in Forest Service Manual 2721.23b.

EXHIBIT # 3
RECREATION RESIDENCES

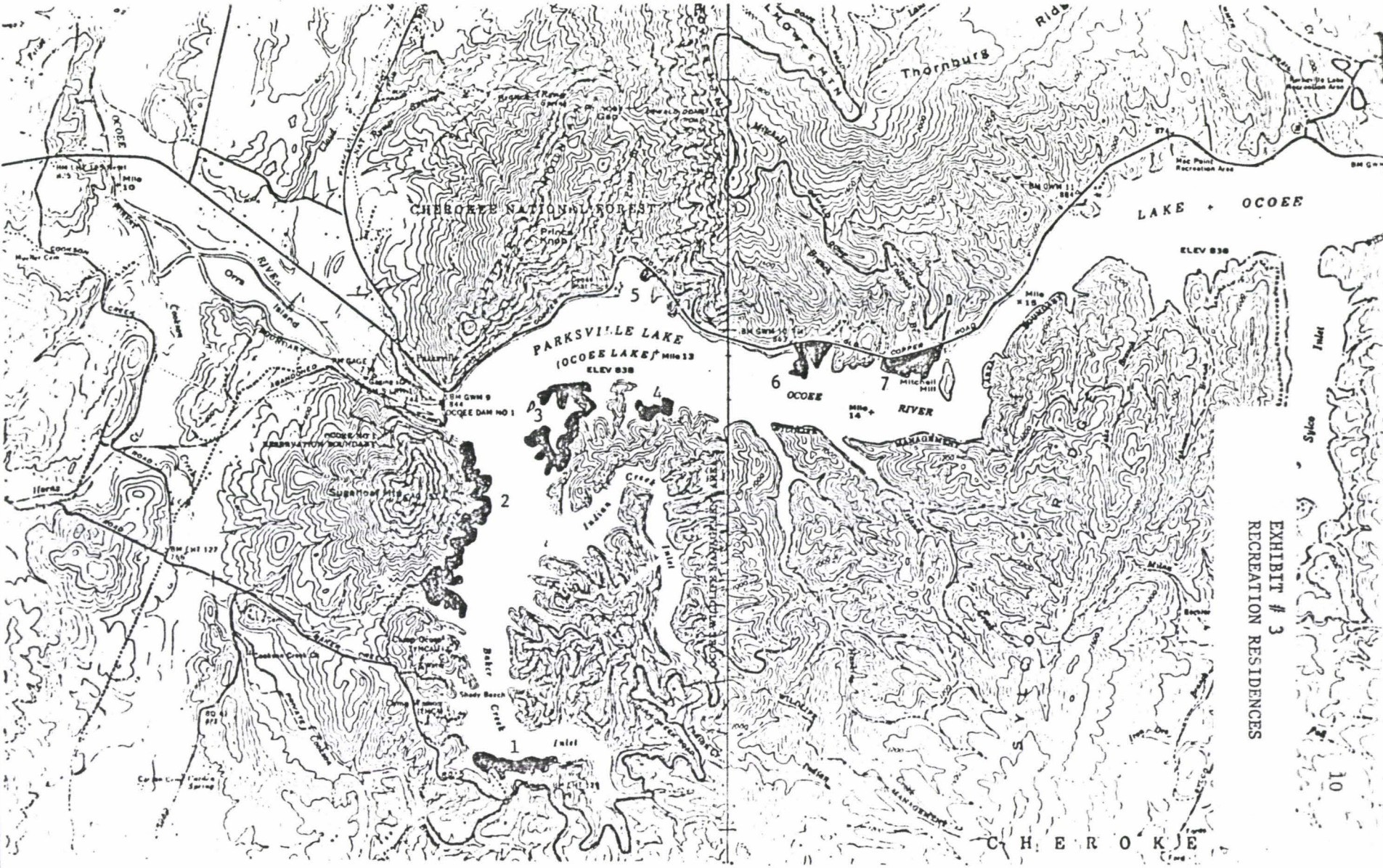


EXHIBIT # 3
RECREATION RESIDENCES

Items outlined in FSM 2721.23b that would be applicable to the recreation residences on Parksville Lake are the ones dealing with termination of these permits. The manual reference is very explicit concerning termination of these permits. The minimum time allowed before a termination can be started is ten years. This could become an important factor in future management of Parksville Lake.

At the present time these permits are being administered as term permits and, as such, would be subject to the stipulations as set forth in the Forest Service Manual. This is an important point and should not be overlooked in any future management plans for Parksville Lake.

C. NFRS Sites

There are 11 NFRS sites along the shoreline of Parksville Lake. These sites, shown in Exhibit 4, range in size from 2 acres to 42 acres. Approximately 10 of the sites identifed in Exhibit # 2, dispersed sites, are on NFRS sites. Two of the sites are actually located north of U.S. Highway 64 thus making any water-based activity less than desirable.

After carefully examining the NFRS sites and their immediate potential it would appear that a very good index for development could be derived by looking at those receiving the most use.

It is anticipated that future development of some of these sites will be necessary if recreation use continues to grow on Parksville Lake. Specific recommendations will be discussed in another section.

EXHIBIT # 4
NFRS SITES

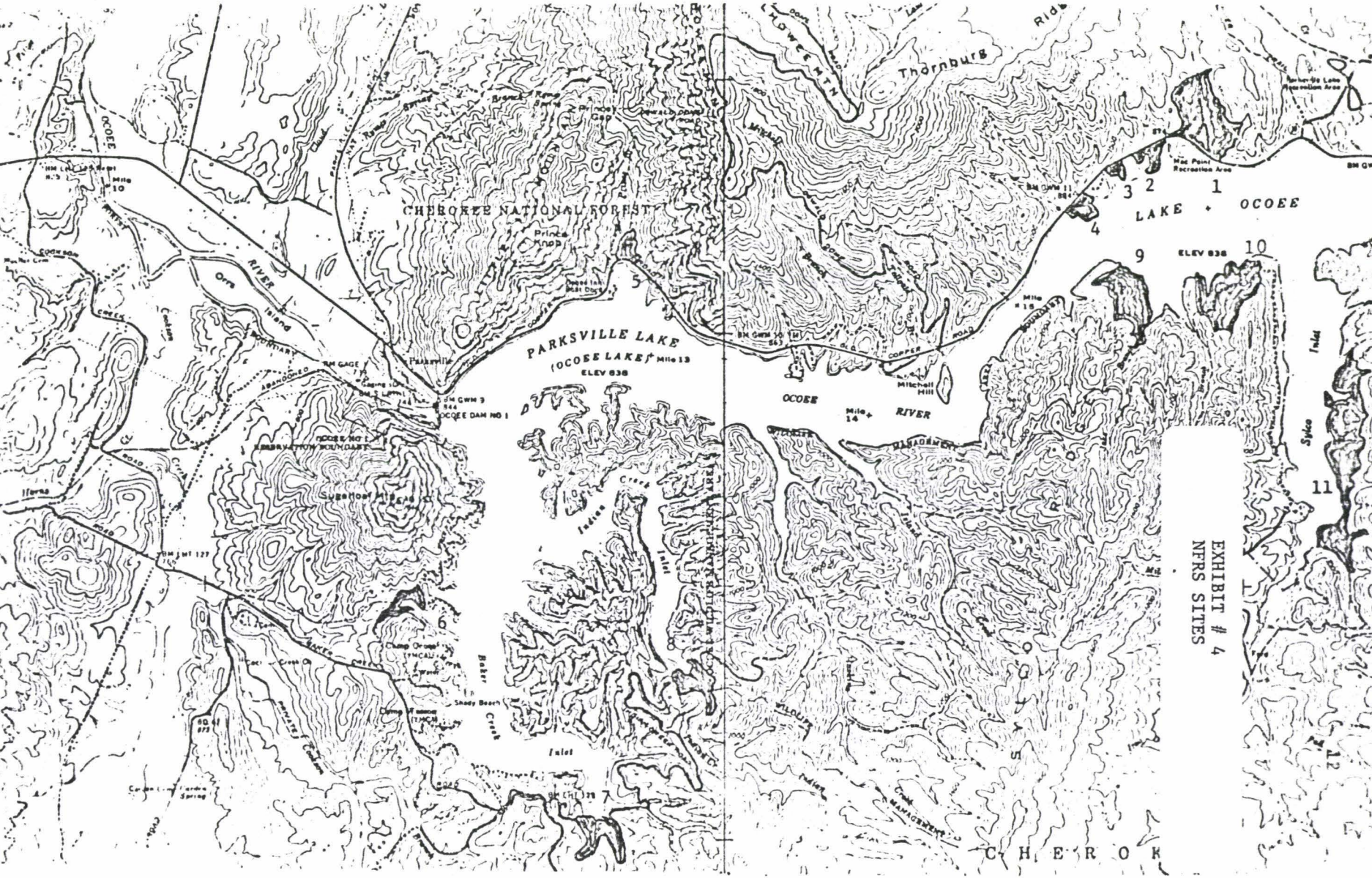


EXHIBIT # 4
NFRS SITES

D. Developed Sites (F.S.)

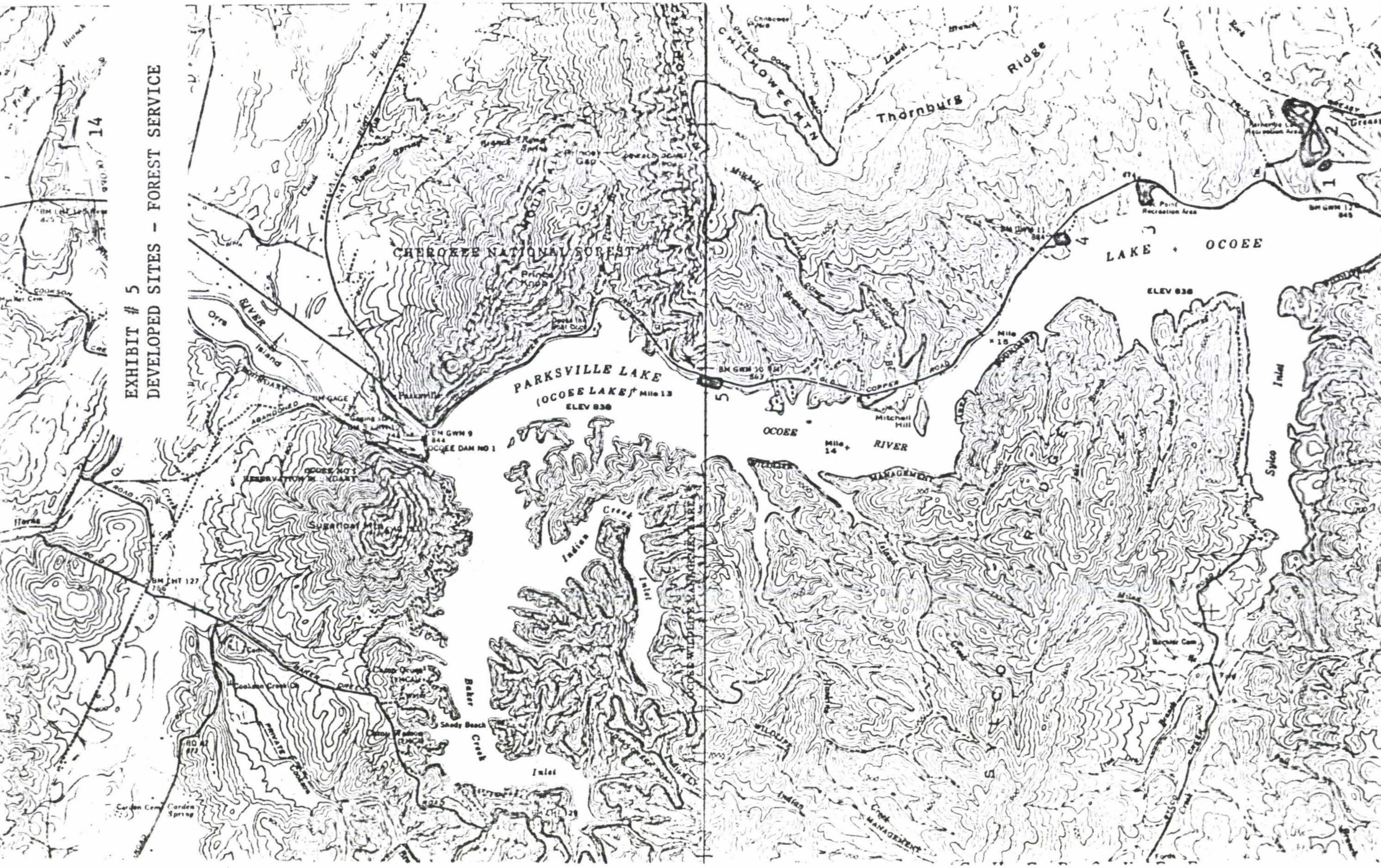
There are 4 developed sites recognized in the Forest Service RIM (Recreation Information Management) system. These are identified on Sites 1 - 4, Exhibit # 5, on the following page. Site # 1 is Parksville Beach Swimming Area. This site received Nineteen thousand eight hundred (19,800) visits according to the 1983 RIM report. This is a fairly popular area with no facilities except toilets, change houses, and garbage receptacles. The area is used primarily for swimming.

Two years ago a fee was instituted at this swim site. Compliance has been sporadic primarily due to the location of fee collection station. There are at least three separate entrances to this beach which makes compliance somewhat a difficulty.

The public boat launching site, Site #2 in appendix, received approximately Forty five thousand (45,000) visits. This is one of the more heavily used sites on the lake. It is not unusual to find cars and boat trailers parked along Highway 64 near the entrance to the boat launch site. Facilities located on the site consist of vault toilets and garbage receptacles.

Site # 3, Mac Point is a developed swimming beach with associated facilities such as flush toilet, garbage receptacles and picnic tables. This site experiences very heavy use with a reported Forty six thousand (46,000) visits

EXHIBIT # 5
DEVELOPED SITES - FOREST SERVICE



in 1983. The majority of these visits were in the swim-water-play category. A fee system was also instituted at this site two years ago. Local resistance to a fee levied on swimming has lead to a problem with compliance, but, as the fact became more well known, acceptance of the site has improved.

There are two problems aside from those normally found in areas such as this. The first of these problems is the Coliform count. Readings taken from 3 different sites and averaged keep the Coliform count below the allowable limits but as the second problem develops, a deposit of silt when Ocoee # 3 dam is flushed out, I feel that the Coliform count will eventually reach unallowable limits. A pictorial example of silt deposition is included in the appendix. These problems will eventually have to be dealt with in the future management of Parksville Lake.

Site # 4, a boat launching site located near Parksville Lake Campground, received approximately Seventeen thousand (17,000) visits according to the 1983 RIM data. This is a popular area for fishermen to launch small fishing boats in a protected inlet. The potential for fishing activity is probably better here than most other places on the lake. It is a relatively large inlet which is basically separated from the lake by the silt barrier that has developed from the river. However, during periods of heavy rainfall, this area becomes quite turbid as a result of the large private watershed that drains into this inlet. The area is used some for swimming but due to the probable high coliform count this activity is not recommended.

E. Developed Sites (Special Uses)

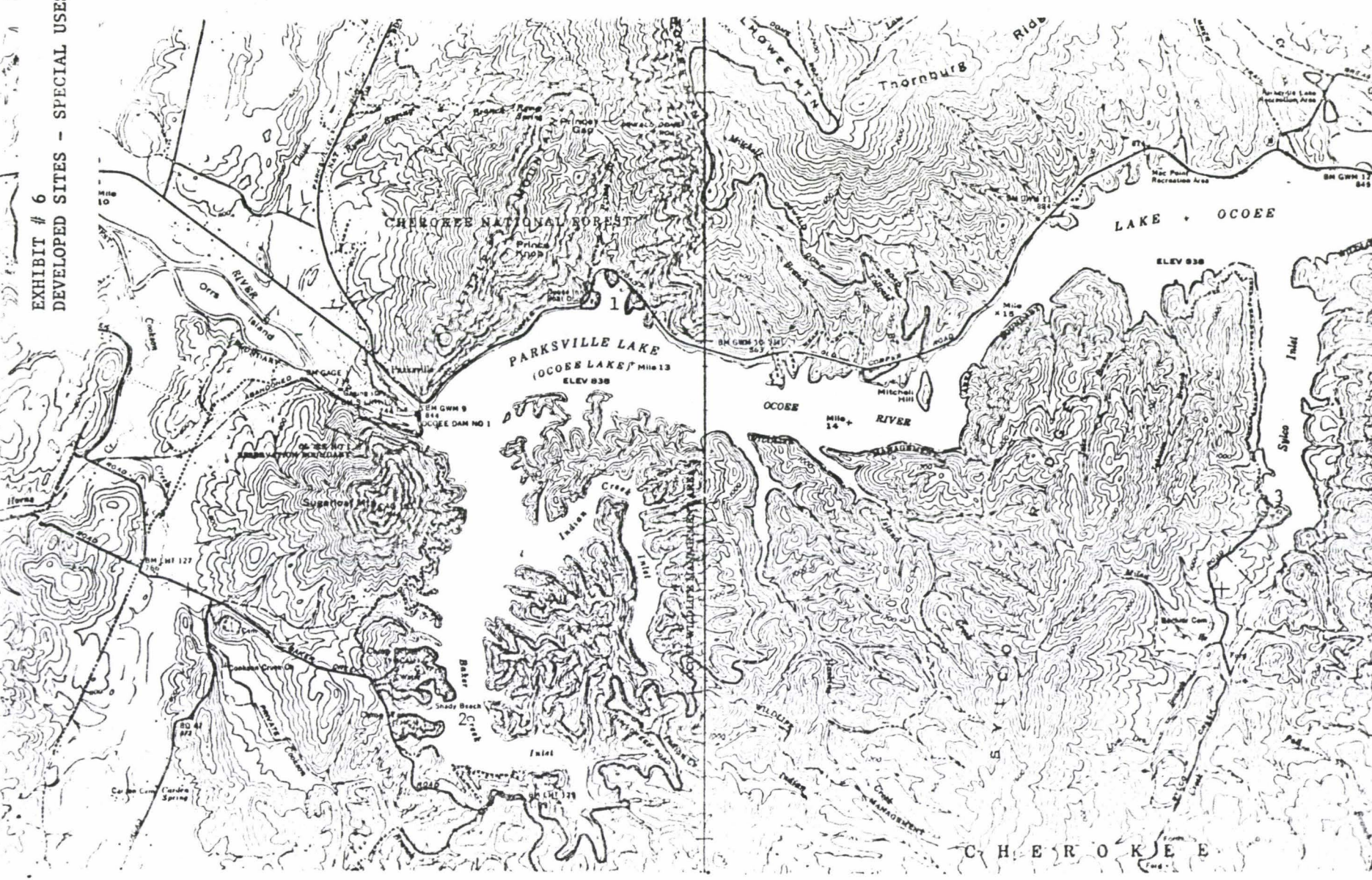
The developed sites that are now located on Parksville Lake are two organization camps, one owned and operated by the YMCA out of Chattanooga, Tn. and a Baptist Camp, owned and operated by the First Baptist Church of Cleveland, Tn. The other developed sites is marina-motel-restaurant complex owned and operated by private individuals who have residences in conjunction with their permit. These are shown in Exhibit # 6 on the following page.

The YMCA Camp, Camp Ocoee is a rather complex Camp which appeals to a wide diversity of interests. It is operated mostly for underprivileged groups but also caters to groups such as the Tennessee Trails Association who hold at least one meeting each year at this facility. At present, all permit amendments have been confined to upgrading existing facilities and improving their services to the public.

The Baptist Camp, Camp Cherokee, has until recently, received very little use except during a short period of time in the summer. Electricity has been installed at this site and use is expected to increase. Most use has been confined to Church groups in and around Cleveland. It is expected that request for upgrading the facilities at this camp will be forthcoming now that electricity is present.

EXHIBIT # 6
DEVELOPED SITES - SPECIAL USES

EXHIBIT # 6
DEVELOPED SITES - SPECIAL USES



The other special use, Lake Ocoee Inn and Marina, Inc. is at the present time experiencing growing pains.

Due to the increasing use on the Lake, this Special Use is experiencing an upsurge in business. This fact and the fact that some of their facilities need major overhauling, has led the owners to approach the Forest Service to expand their permit area so they can upgrade some of their facilities and offer more, namely a motel.

A recent Environmental Analysis (3/84) done by the Forest indicated that the permit should not be expanded. The analysis determined that there were some things that could be done that would improve their area. The sociological atmosphere in this area precludes giving up any land around the lake unless it is determined to be in the best public interest and offered for bid.

RECOMMENDATIONS

"Managing for recreation requires different kinds of data and management concepts than does most other activities. While recreation must have a physical base of land or water, the product - recreation experience - is a personal or social phenomenon. Although the management is resource based, the actual recreational activities are a result of people, their perceptions, wants, and behavior." (From: Final Report of the Committee of Scientists for Implementation of Section 6 of the National Forest Management Act of 1976, February 22, 1979 as published in the Federal Register, Part V, May 4, 1979, p 26628.

The important part of this statement - recreation experience - must be foremost in the mind of those responsible for future management of Parksville Lake. The Recreation Opportunity Spectrum (ROS) Classification places the lands surrounding this lake in the Roaded Natural Category. This designation must be kept in mind by any resource manager who desires to provide the opportunity for a recreation experience.

The recommendations for the specific areas are as follows:

A. Dispersed Sites

Figures 1 and 2 in the appendix were compiled from statistics gathered by the Lake Rangers during the summer of 1983 and are fairly representative of both the amount and the type use that is occurring at the dispersed sites on the lakeshore.

Specific recommendations for dispersed sites are:

(1) Carrying capacity calculations should be made and options considered in formulating, evaluating, and selecting management objectives.

Carrying capacity in this sense would include social capacity which is the capacity level that is most appropriate for user satisfaction and resource capacity which is the capacity level that is most appropriate for recreation resource protection.

(2) Once a capacity level has been established a technique for management must be applied. Accessibility, which is recognized as an important carrying capacity factor, would be easy to manage on those sites accessible from roads. Lake access would have to be handled by some other management technique such as rules and regulations, stricter enforcement, imposing new rules and regulations or closing some areas altogether. Suggestions outlined in Technical Report R-80-1, Recrestion Carrying Capacity Design and Management Study prepared by Urban Research and Development Corporation would be most helpful in the early stage of management.

(3) Due to the sociological impacts that any action around the shoreline of this lake would have on many diverse interests, it is imperative that some type of citizen participation program be conducted before instituting a formal program of management on the lake.

The most up-to-date state-of-the-art citizen participation program going is one entitled "Citizen Participation" and is taught by Hans and Annemarie Bleiker.

Nothing should be undertaken on Parksville Lake until this program is systematically followed through step-by-step.

B. Recreation Residences

At the present time the recreation residence program is operating smoothly with no known deviation from Forest Service policy as outlined in Forest Service Manual 2345. Residences are located in seven areas around the lake and according to policy outlined in Forest Service Manual 2345.03 Region 8 Supplement No. 10, there shall be no new recreation residence sites established in Region 8.

Specific recommendations for Recreation Residences are as follows:

(1) Those recreation residences located near Mitchell Hill designated as Tract # 7 should be considered for possible termination under the guidelines as set forth in Forest Service Manual 2721.23b. Needless to say, this action could become very controversial and would need a very high degree of citizen participation and probably would also require an Environmental Impact Statement.

The reason for these terminations would be that this area would be used for relocating or establishing a new swim beach in lieu of Mac Point which is quickly becoming silted in with silt from the Copper Basin area. This problem is illustrated by photographs found in the appendix.

(2) Establish a system in conjunction with the Polk County Tax Assessor's office whereby transfers of recreation residences from one owner to another is duly recorded for accurate tax records. At the present time most transactions are handled outside Polk County and the tax assessor has problems billing the correct people in a timely fashion.

C. NFRS Sites

There are 11 designated NFRS sites along the border of Parksville Lake. Of these 11, nine have waterfront footage. Of these 9, only 6 were examined for potential development. Some of these sites already are experiencing dispersed use to varying degrees. For simplicity these sites have been numbered and will be addressed according to the assigned numbering system.

A closer examination of each of these sites indicates that access will probably play an important role in any future development of any of these sites.

Specific recommendations for each NFRS site is as follows:

(1) Sites 2 and 3 could be considered for picnicking and camping. Physical location, with reference to lakeshore, is conducive to a one-lane road around a point with a separate entrance and a separate exit. The need for this type development would have to be determined and the appropriate Environmental Analysis would have to be completed.

Site 4 encompasses a public boat launching ramp and due to the location, no further expansion can take place on this site.

(2) Sites 6, 7 and 8 are located on some of the more remote sections of the lake. An examination of the dispersed area use data indicates that these areas do receive quite a bit of use. Use on these sites can be restricted, rotated between areas, or completely eliminated until the sites can be reclaimed. Each of these sites have road access in addition to boat access from the lake. A public involvement program is a necessity before attempting to manage these sites.

(3) Sites 9 and 10 should be dropped from immediate consideration for any development due to access. Dispersed sites within these areas should be reclaimed.

(4) Site 11 which is probably a desirable site from a terrain standpoint should be treated as sites 9 and 10. Access from the road is beyond the scope of reason without expensive roadbuilding. Access from the lake will soon be

restricted by silt deposits (see photographs in appendix. At the present time dispersed sites within the area should be reclaimed.

D. Developed Sites (Forest Service)

All the developed sites administered by the Forest Service on Parksville Lake are water-oriented sites with the exception of Parksville Lake Recreation Area. It is shown on Exhibit #5 because of its proximity to the Lake and the proximity of Site # 1, a boat launch site, to the recreation area. For the purpose of this plan, Parksville Lake Recreation Area will not be addressed since it is an entity in itself.

Specific recommendations are as follows:

(1) Site # 1 and # 4 are basically boat launch sites with Site # 4 being more highly developed. Neither of these sites are fee areas. Recommended action in these sites ;continue to operate under present guidelines.

(2) Site # 5, Parksville Beach, is a fee area and at the present time receives quite a bit of use from early summer to early fall. Facilities are in good condition and operation should continue in the present manner.

(3) Site # 3, Mac Point, a swimming beach and picnic area will, in the near future, be completely silted in from soil from the Copperhill area. This problem is pictorially illustrated in the appendix. The specific recommendation is that the area be phased out and similar facilities be constructed at Mitchell Hill on the area now identified on Tract # 7, Recreation

Residences.

The sociological implication from a recommendation such as this would be tremendous and the Forest Service would be remiss in not recommending that an Environmental Impact Statement be prepared in conjunction with an in-depth citizen participation program. The scope of this paper does not cover this activity but such action is made a part of the recommendation.

E. Developed Sites (Special Uses)

The three developed sites operating under a special use permit vary greatly in complexity. Long range development plans have been prepared for Sites 2 and 3 and the Forest Service in cooperation with the owners and operators of facilities on Site 1 are in the process of working out a master plan for future development. Specific recommendations for these sites are as follows:

(1) Site # 1 - Lake Ocoee Inn and Marina, Inc. This site is the most controversial site on the Lake. Petty jealousies and misunderstandings make this the most difficult one on the lake to administer. Conflicts with the local public invariably arise when permittees request permission to add additional service or change their methods of operation.

Proposals for long range management were submitted in late 1983 and an Environmental Analysis was completed early 1984. This EA addressed area already under permit. The remaining part of the proposal should be examined at the

earliest possible time so the permittees could make future plans.

(2) No more land should be allocated to the permittees for future development due to the sociological ramification that such an action would have in the community at this time. If the situation should change, a determination could be made at that time concerning future allocation of land.

The YMCA Camp

The owners are, at present, following the master plan for long range development. However, the Forest Service can expect amendments, and adjustments to their plans due to the fact that their intake of money for projects is rather sporadic. The master plan, at the present time, indicates either improving or upgrading the present facilities. The recommendation is as follows:

(1) The recommendation for this is that the Forest Service continue to work with the permittee in developing desirable facilities that better serve the public.

First Baptist Church of Cleveland

Site # 3, will probably be expanded in the near future. Electrical power has been provided to this facility which will greatly increase the versability of this organization camp. The Forest Service can expect requests for upgrading and improving existing facilities in addition to probable expansion. The recommendation is as follows:

(1) Recommendations are to continue working with permittees in allowing upgrading and improving facility. Requests for future land acquisition should be reviewed carefully. All work will be kept within Forest and Region 8 guidelines and standards.

A general recommendation that needs to be considered is to continue the Lake Ranger program. This program was a definite benefit to the Forest Service and could prove to be an invaluable tool if recreation users' behavior is to be influenced on the lake. Lake Rangers would be particularly helpful for dispensing information or educating the recreating public if concerted efforts are made to restore some of the dispersed areas and some areas have to be closed or their use restricted.

No Cost-Benefit Analysis has been prepared primarily due to the fact that no Environmental Analysis has been prepared and no alternatives have been developed for management of the shoreline. When alternatives are developed a Cost-Benefit Analysis should be developed if applicable. This paper could be used as a situation analysis when an EA needs to be prepared.

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APPENDIX

Site Descriptions

#1 - An island used every weekend by campers. Severe soil compaction in center of island with accompanying loss of vegetative cover. Moderate to severe root exposure with moderate to severe tree damage. There is moderate shoreline erosion. There is excellent boat access and this site is often used for a swimming area. Problems on this site include trash left from camping parties and human waste on the back side of the island opposite Highway 64.

2 - An island used every weekend by campers or day-users. There is extreme soil compaction and erosion with severe loss of vegetative cover. There is moderate to severe root exposure and shoreline erosion. There is excellent boat access and the site is used for a swimming area. There is very little topsoil left on the island and a few scattered pines remain.

3 - This site has vehicle access which generates a trash problem from weekend parties. The area is used generally for picnics, boat launching, and night parties. There is little or no camping in the area, however, a small amount of swimming occurs at this site. A moderate amount of soil compaction has occurred due to vehicle use. There is a moderate loss of vegetative cover with some root exposure.

4 - This site is used for picnicking, sunbathing, and swimming, and is too small for camping. There is some

shoreline erosion and vegetation loss. Trash is a problem at this area due to vehicle access. The area is used throughout the week.

5 - This site is used mainly by day users for swimming and picnicking. It is occasionally used for camping. There is severe soil compaction and a severe loss of vegetation. The site has good boat access and vehicle access. The latter access contributes to an ever present trash problem.

6 - This site is used for weekend camping and day use swimming and picnicking. Impacts on the resources are moderate to severe. Vehicle access contributes to the trash and litter problem.

7 - This site is used by small camping groups and weekend day users. The site is in good condition with no signs of overuse.

8 - This site is used in conjunction with site # 9. The area is used frequently by fishermen and is used occasionally by campers. Impacts on the natural resources are moderate. Litter and trash is a problem due to vehicle access.

9 - This site receives heavy nighttime use due to its isolated location. Cars can enter the area directly from a system road. Damage to the resources would be classified as severe on this site. Vehicle access contributes to the extreme amount of trash that is generated on this site.

10 - This site is used by campers about every weekend during the summer. Resource damage ranges from moderate to severe over the site. This site has good boat access, is a good swimming site and is probably one of the better sites on the lake.

12 - This site is used about every weekend by campers. Boat access is fair and resource damage is rated as moderate to severe.

13 - This site is used most every weekend by campers or day users. Boat access is good and it is a good swimming area. There is severe soil compaction and loss of vegetative cover. The area is sloped too much to be a highly desirable camping area.

16 - This site is used most every weekend by day-users. Damage to the resources would be classified as severe. This is probably one of the most severely impacted sites on the lake.

18 - This site is used about every weekend by campers, sometimes large groups. Damage to the resources would be classified as severe. This is a very popular site since it has easy boat access and is a good swimming area.

20 - This site is used most every weekend by campers or day-users. Resource damage on this site would be classified as severe. This site is located on a steep slope not really conducive to camping.

23 - This site is usually used by campers. Resource damage would be classified as moderate on this site. Boat access is good and a good swimming area contributes to the popularity of this site.

25 - This site is used by campers most every weekend. There is severe soil compaction with accompanying loss of vegetative cover. Good boat access and a good swimming area make this a desirable site.

26 - This site is used every weekend for either camping or day use. Resource damage on this site would be classified as moderate to severe.

27 - This site is used most every weekend for camping. The soil compaction on this area is severe, as is loss of vegetative cover. Root exposure at the shoreline is severe and shoreline erosion is severe with many trees in danger of falling into the lake. It has good boat access and is a good swimming area.

28 - This site receives mostly day use with occasional camping. Resource damage on this site would be classified as moderate. It is a small site in size with good boat access and a good swimming area.

30 - This site is used most every weekend for camping or day use. Resource damage would be classified as severe. The site is steep and has a rocky shoreline thus making boating or swimming less than desirable.

34 - This site is used most every weekend for camping or day-use. Resource damage would be classified as severe. The shoreline is steep and rocky. Boating and swimming are almost precluded at this site.

41 - This site is used most every weekend by campers. Soil compaction on this site would be classified as light to moderate. Loss of vegetative cover would fall in the same category. Site is large with a heavy canopy of trees.

42 - This site is used most every weekend for camping or day-use. Resource damage on this site would be classified as moderate. Several trees on this site have been damaged to the point that their survival is in question.

44 - This site is used mainly by day users. Resource damage on this site is considered to be light. A steep three to four foot bank at the shore of this site discourages many users.

45 - This site is used most every weekend by campers. Resource damage on this site would be considered to be moderate. There is good boat access and a good swimming area. This appears to be one of the least impacted sites on the lake.

46 - This site is usually used by campers. There is evidence of severe soil compaction and severe loss of vegetative cover. The site has good boat access and a good swimming area.

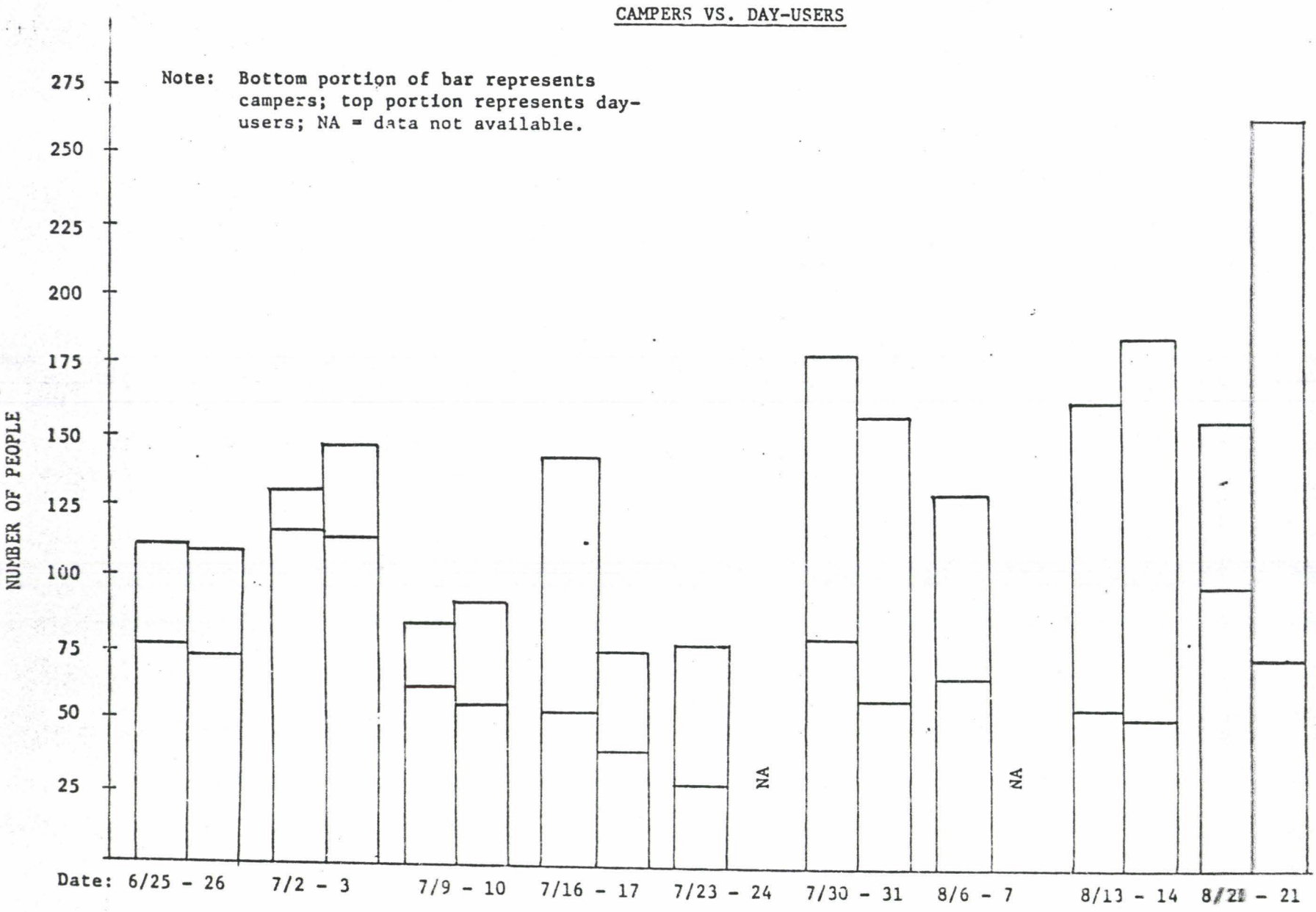

CAMPERS VS. DAY-USERS
Note: Bottom portion of bar represents campers; top portion represents day-users; NA = data not available.
NUMBER OF PEOPLE
275
250
225
200
175
150
125
100
75
50
25
NA
NA
Date: 6/25 - 26
7/2 - 3
7/9 - 10
7/16 - 17
7/23 - 24
7/30 - 31
8/6 - 7
8/13 - 14
8/21 - 21

Figure 1

DISPERSED SITE ACTIVITIES

Date	Sites used	people per site	% ski	% swim	% picnic	% fish
6/25	18	6.2	46	34	20	0
6/26	15	7.4	43	35	20	2
7/2	19	6.8	65	25	10	0
7/3	21	7.0	58	28	14	0
7/9	17	5.0	48	31	17	4
7/10	16	5.8	33	28	37	2
7/16	16	9.0	26	33	41	0
7/17	13	5.8	36	31	33	0
7/23	13	6.0	26	33	41	0
7/30	24	7.5	67	19	10	4
7/31	20	7.9	52	31	13	4
8/6	18	7.1	55	45	0	0
8/13	25	5.6	55	32	13	0
8/14	26	6.8	35	34	31	0
8/20	21	7.5	40	23	34	3
8/21	28	9.5	28	32	40	0

Figure 2

USE IMPACT CATEGORIES

Condition Class:

A. Severe
All previous ground vegetation gone; many roots exposed. Erosion beginning -- further deterioration will continue even without use. Impact of site has spread to surrounding area. Soil is compacted and restricts new vegetation.

B. Heavy
Substantial impact but no continuing deterioration without use. Site would rehabilitate if not used. Most ground vegetation gone. Some roots exposed. Visual impact generally restricted to the site area. Visible trails radiate from the site. No permanent erosion.

C. Moderate
Some denuded spots in the ground cover but vegetation is relatively intact. No exposed roots and impact is limited to the immediate site.

D. Light
Ground vegetation completely intact. Natural processes at the site may be somewhat retarded by use.

Use Class

A. Constant
Always used on weekends during the season and frequently during the week.

B. Frequent

Used much of the time, almost always during heavy use periods such as "most weekends."

C. Moderate
Used about half the time during the season.

D. Slight
Used only a few times a season such as during heavy use periods.

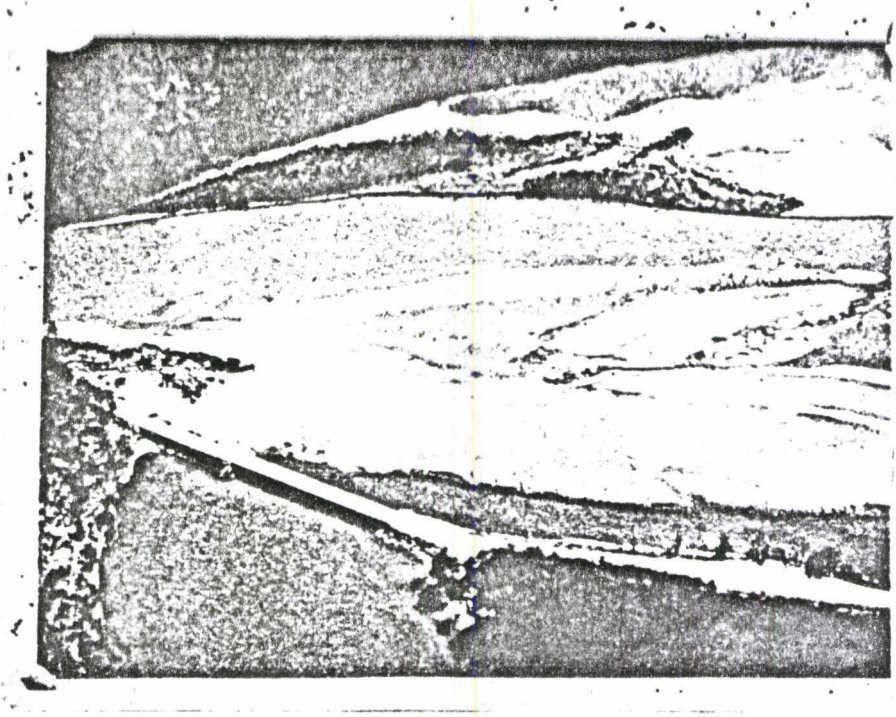
E. Infrequent
Use is light; site may be used only once a year or not at all.

OWNERSHIP LOCATION

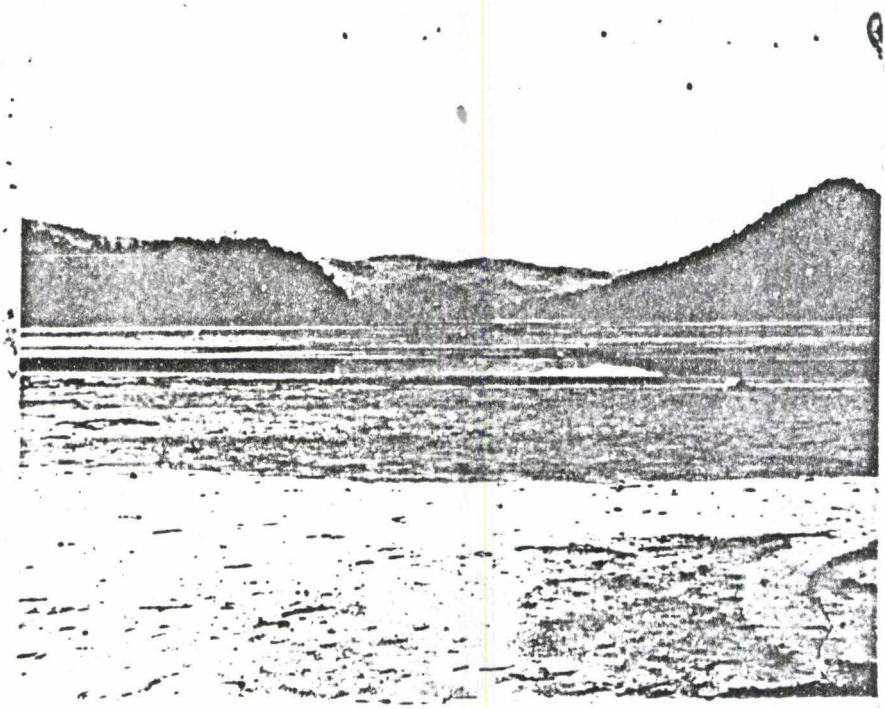
Location	Number of Owners
Cleveland, Tn.	44
Dalton, Ga.	8
Chattanooga, Tn.	4
Athens, Tn.	2
Florida	1
Illinois	1
Chatsworth, Ga.	1
Charleston, Tn.	1
Etowah, Tn.	1

LEGEND - NFRS SITES

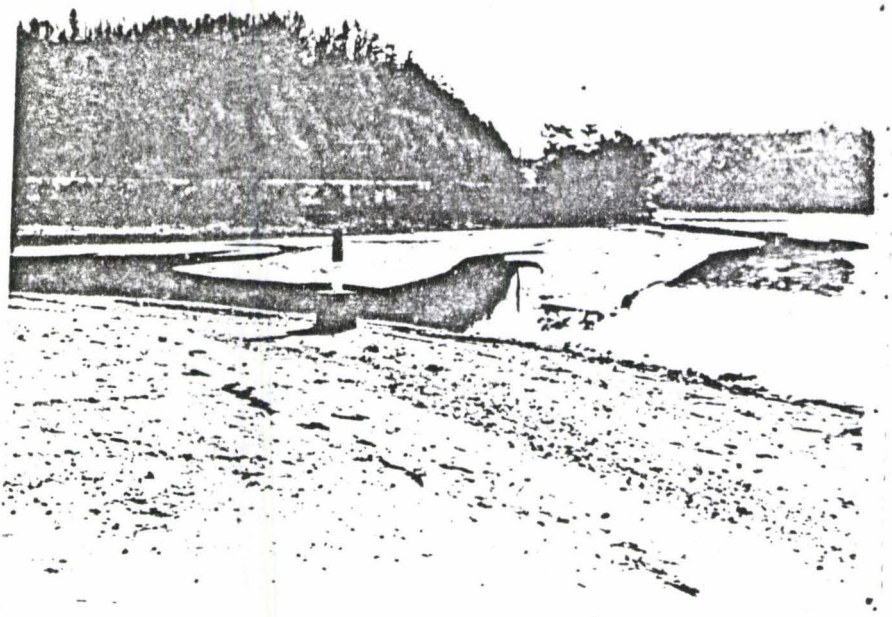
Map Number	NFRS Number
1	62.0
2	3.9
3	57.0
4	85.1
5	19.0
6	83.0
7	33.0
8	32.0
9	50.0
10	51.0
11	49.0



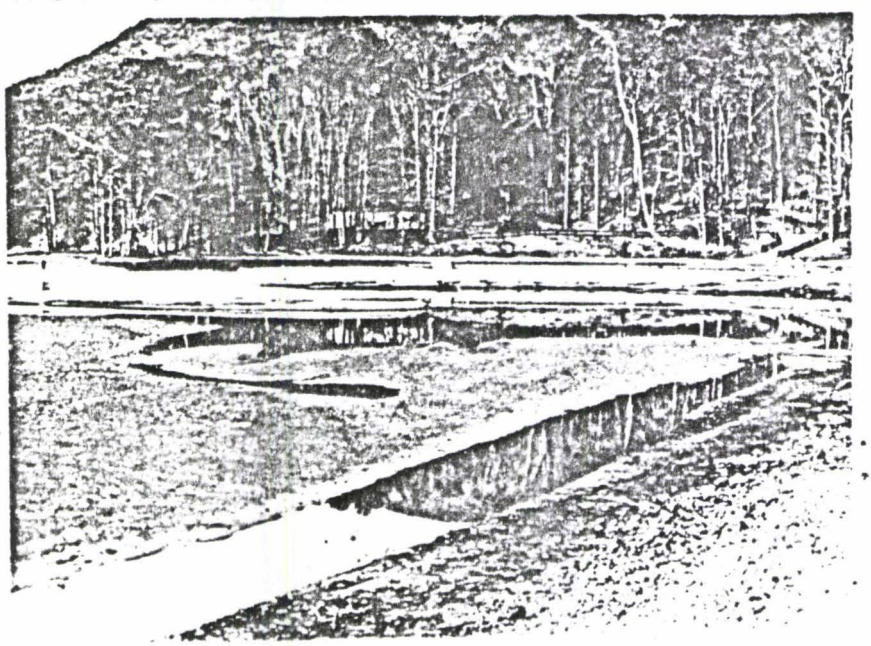
VIEW OF PARKSVILLE LAKE AT MOUTH OF
GREASY CREEK SHOWING SILT DEPOSITS



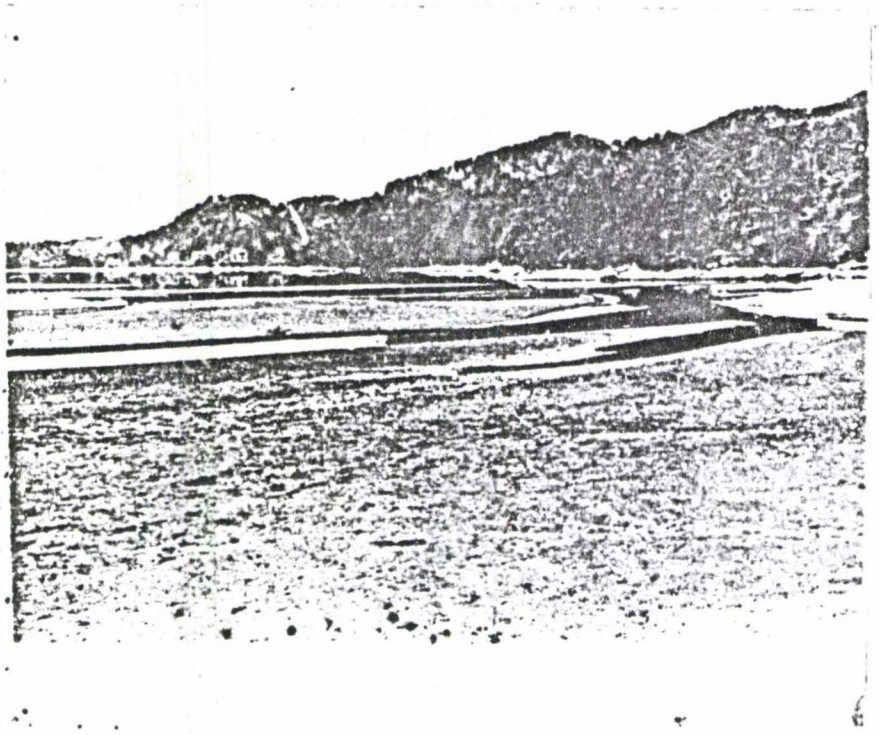
VIEW OF SYLCO INLET LOOKING ACROSS
PARKSVILLE LAKE SHOWING SILT DEPOSITS



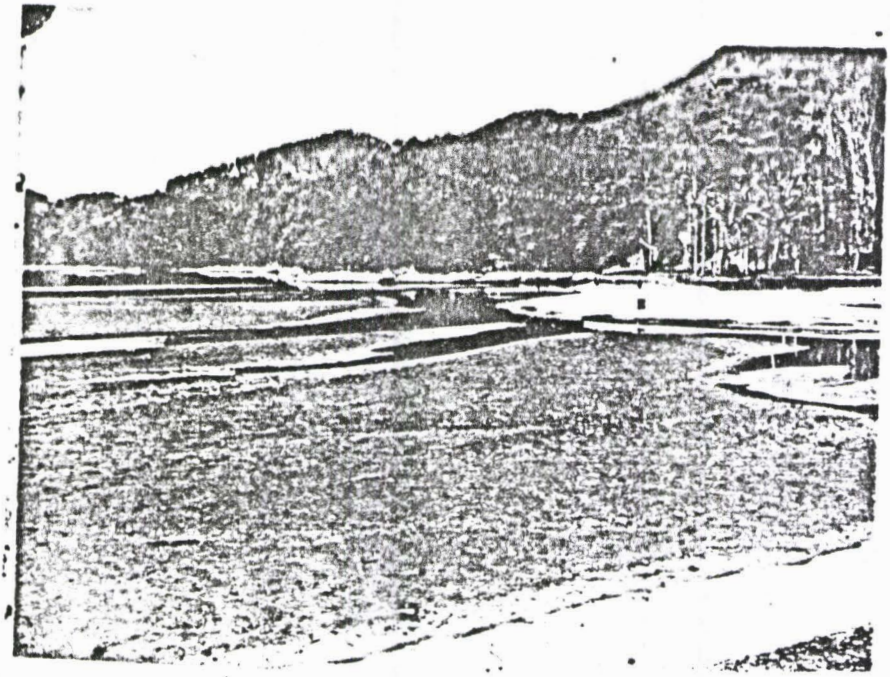
SILT DEPOSIT AT MAC POINT



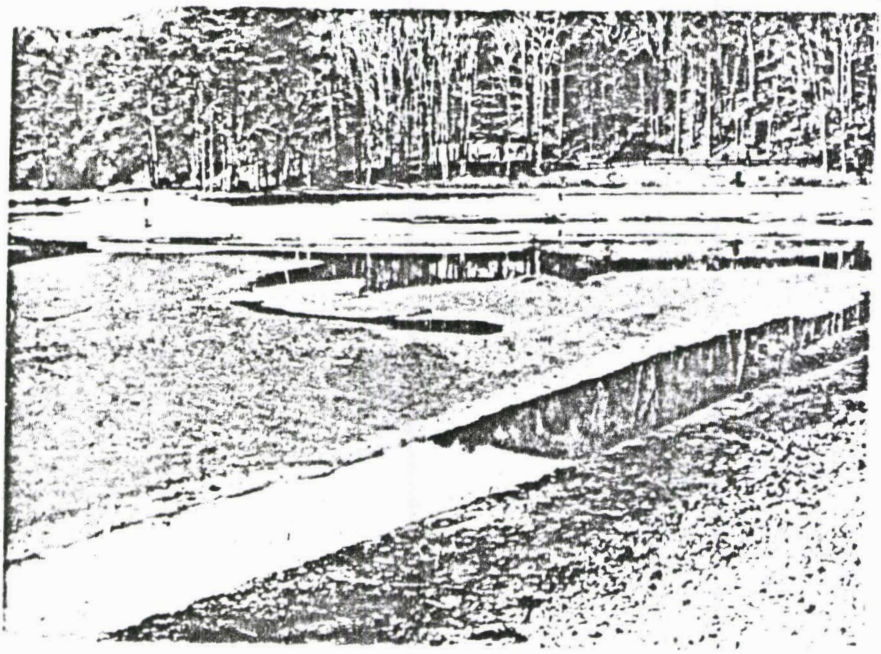
SILT DEPOSIT AT MAC POINT



SILT DEPOSITS PAST MAC POINT



VIEW LOOKING PAST MAC POINT
SHOWING SILT DEPOSIT



VIEW LOOKING DOWN RIVER AT MAC POINT